THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Princess Louise, of England, to be Wedded to the Marquis of Lorn To-Day.

History of the Match and Sketches of the Bridegroom and Bride.

Queen Victoria's Description of the "Dear Little Marquis" at Two Years of Age.

The House of Argyll Elevated to the Steps of the British Throne.

Description of the Pageant and the Ceremonial in the Chapel of St. George.

Mames of the Bridesmaids and the Reunion of the Campbells.

The Wedding Costumes British, Irish and the Garb of Old Gaul.

English Princesses Who Have Already Married Subjects of the Crown.

PROPHECY, OMENS AND RELIGION.

To-day the Most Noble John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, will be married in London to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta Guelph, the sixth child and fourth daughter of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by her husband, the late Prince Albert.

This union will blend the blood of the Guelphs, the Coburgs (of Saxe Coburg and Gotha), the Gowers and the Campbells of Scotland; the latter coming down in an uninterrupted stream during eight cen-turies from Gillespick Campbell, Lord of Lochow, to the happy bridegroom, who dates at Inverary Castle, in the county of Argyll, Roseneath Lodge, Dumbartonshire, and Argyll House, Kensington, London, and represents the history and fame of the

MacCallum More,
The Marquis of Lorn is, as announced, the eldest son of the Most Noble and Right Honorable Sir George Douglas Campbell; Duke, Marquis and Earl of Argyll; Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viscount Lochow and Glentila, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morton and Tivy, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Sunbridge and Lord Hamilton, in the peerage of England; Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household, keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isies, one of her Majesty's Counsellors of State for Scotland, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of

ceed should he survive his father, and it is said that he will be created Duke of Lorn in his own right.

The mother of the Marquis of Lorn-the Duchess of Argyll-is the Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the Right Honorable George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland. She was married to the Duke of Argyll on the 31st of July, in the year 1844. This lady comes of a most ancient and distinguished line of ancestry, having an Anglo-Saxon origin which dates, illustriously at the period of the Conquest, and descends with is honor from the close of the twelfth cen-THE BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE.

The Marquis of Lorn, the bridegroom, was born on

He is in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The Marquis' personal appearance was described a few years since by a spectator in the gallery of the House of Commons in the following words:-"The Marquis of Lorn looked so very young, and seemed determined to look so very old; complexion delicate and pink; finely cut and feminine features; a slight red mustache his only facial adornment; genuine Rufus locks, small ears, hands and feet; a light, springy step; head high in the air. and a gait which expressed generally a full consciousness of the rights and titles and belongings of the Dukedom of Argyll-such is the Marquis of Lorn, as he appeared to me from the speaker's gal-

The Princess Louise, the bride, was born on the 15th of March, in the year 1848. She will be twentythree years and days old on the morning of her marriage.

The Princess is described a fair vonne lady, anproaching to a blonde, of graceful figure, but inclined to be fat and heavy as she advances in years. QUEEN VICTORIA AS A MATCH MAKER.

When the late Duchess of Kent announced to the people of Great Britain the simple words, "I have educated my daughter," she proclaimed a grand social fact, the illustration of which in the everyday life and domestic economies of the lady to whom she referred-the present Oneen-has been of inestimable value to the English nation. Her Majesty stands forth gracefully and usefully as head of a family as well as head of the State government. By her care and attention of and to her children, and her wise provisions for their future welfare, she has amply discharged her duty to the memory of her deceased mother, and repaid the many and harrassing and emparrassing anxieties and circumstances which that estimable lady endured, and in which she was placed on account of her youthful daughter when Princess Victoria.

Queen Victoria has already ailied her family with that of the King of Denmark by the well-timed marriage of the Prince of Wales.

She has bound the Crown of England, so far as intimate friendly fireside relations can accomplish the work, with the Imperial Crown of United Germany, by her negotiation of the marriage of her daughter. the Princess Royal, to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

To-day she will elevate the proudest house in the peerage of Britain to the very steps of the throne, by witnessing the union of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn, and thus, in reality, place the throne itself for an aristo-democratic support on the broad and stordy sh oulders of the men of the Clan Campbell-a numerous, most powerful and soldierlike race, the scions of which are united in sympathy with the parent stock from every quarter of the

g lobe. no ordinary tact; indeed, it may be said that she is a "match maker" of the most brilliant talent, classing almost as prescient in her forecasts of happy marriages and her management of suitable

family unions.

Queen Victoria, in her book entitled "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861," writes a letter, under date of the 18th of August, 1847, in which she describes her visit to Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, her reception and her first impressions of the Marquis of Lorn, her son-in-law to-day, then a child of two

years of age. The Queen says: - "The approach to Inverary is splendid; the loch is very wide; straight before you a fine range of mountains, splendidly lit up-green, pink and hise; to the left the lutte town of inve-rary, and above it, surrounded by pine woods, stands the cashe of inverary, square, with turrets at the corners. Our reception was in the true High-land fashion. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll idear Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Stafford, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower and the Blantryes received us at the landing place. Which was all consequences.

treme beauty of inverary. The pipers walked before the carriages, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house."

THE CAMPBELL OF THE DAY—THE MARQUIS OF LORN.

Her Majesty proceeds to describe the Marquis of Lorne in the following words:—"Outside (at inverary Castle) stood the Marquis of Lorn, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fatr, little fellow, with reddish hatr, but very deticate features, the both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent, little child. He had a back velvet dress and jackel, with a "sporran," sear and Highland bonnet. We lunched at two with our hosts, the Highland geutlemen standing in the room. We sent for our children, who arrived during luncheon time. We left Inverary before three and took the children with us in the carriage. The Argylis, the Duchess of Sutherland and the others accompanied us on board the Fairy, where we took leave of them."

Queen Victoria appears, indeed, to have been taken with the members of the clan Campbell generally: for just immediately before and after her notice of the little Marquis of Lorn she mentions "Lord Breadalbane's Highlanders ail in the Campbell tartan;" "Captain McDougail showed us the real "brooch of Lorn" which was taken by his ancestor from Robert Bruce;" "Campbell, of Monzie, was Albert said, extremely active" in deer stalking; "Lady M. Campbell came on board with us," and so on.

CONCLUSION OF THE MARKIAGE CONTRACT.

so on.

CONCLUSION OF THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

As a pleasing result of the Queen's compliment to
the "little" Marquis of Lorn in the year 1847—"just
two years old" at the time—her Majesty was enabled
to announce to the British nation in her speech from
the throne on the occasion of the opening of Pathament on the 9th of February, 1871, the conclusion of
a marriage contract between the adult peer and that I have approved of a marriage between my daughter, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorn, and I have declared my consent to this union

THE BRIDE'S FORTUNE.

The Queen also proposed to Parnament, through her Ministers, Fremier Giadstone, in the Honse of Coumons, and Earl Granville, in the Honse of Lords, that the Princess Louise should be voted by the nation a dowry of 230,000 and an annuty of 26,000 per annum, which was carried, and the £6,000 per annum, which was carried, and the 'match making' negotiations of the British Crown with the aristocracy completed. The fact of giving dowry to the Princess from the

The fact of giving dowly to the Princess from the public purse was not pleasing, generally speaking, to the English nation. The voic of the money produced a democratic agitation in opposition. Meetings were held and the grant denounced in the large cities of England. Assemblages of workingmen were organized in London, at which resolutions were passed condemning the dowry vote, and arrangements made for holding public meetings throughout the provinces to protest against it. Mr. Locke, M. P., addressing his constituents in Southwark, mentioned that "he should vote for the Princess Louise's dowry." The announcement was received with marks of dissent, and several persons went so far as to hoot at the mention of the Queen's name.

mame.

In the House of Commons Mr. P. A. Taylor opposed the dowry vote, observing that the people were rejoiced when they learned that the Princess Louise was breaking through, in her marriage, the custom by which royal princesses were bound to seek for foreign princes as their husbands; but that gratification was short lived when it was discovered that a dowry would be asked for her out of the taxation of the country. He was astonished that the government had net acted upon the unmistakable opinion of the people and abstained from proposing this yete.

The money was voted, however, by 350 votes to one, and the Queen, her daughter and the royalists made happy.
THE BROAD LANDS AND HONORS OF THE BRIDE-

one, and the queen, her daughter and the royalists made happy.

The BROAD LANDS AND HONORS OF THE BRIDE-GROOM.

The district of Argylishire, which is commonly known as "Lorn," and to the possession of which the Marquis of Lorn is heir apparent, occupies the northeastern portion of the county, from Oban and Dunstafnage, at its southwestern extremity, to the borders of Perthshire, on the east of Scotland. It is cut in two by the romantic and beautiful Loch Ettve, and is separated on the west by a variety of narrow channels from the district of Morven. The district, in very ancient times, was possessed by the MacDougals, a family in those days almost as powerful as the MacDougals, "Lords of the Isles." From the MacDougals it came into the royal House of Stuart, or Stewart, and it will be remembered that among the victories gained by Brace in his eventful career was one over the then Lord of Lorn in the Pass of Awe. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the broad lands of Lorn passed into the hands of the Campbeils of Lochow, the direct successors of the present ducal house of Argyll, about 400 years ago, and it is remarkable that they were acquired, just as now they are about to be consolidated and more firmly established than ever, not by force of arms, but by a fortunate marriage. Sir Bernard tells us that Sir Colin Campbeil, of Lochow, in recognition of the great additions which he had made to the estates of the house of Campbeil and to his achievements in war acquired the name of "More," or the Great, and that from him the head of his descendants down to the present day is known among his Gaelic tenantry and clansmen as "McCalium More." He received the honor of knighthood in 1289 from the hands of Alexander Hi. of Scotland, and eleven years later was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce in his contest for the Scotlish crown. This remowned and gallant chieftain was slain in a contest with his neighbor, the Lord of Lorn, which were terminated by the marriage of Coim, second Lord Campbeil of Lochow, and first Earl of Ar the neighboring Lairds of Lochow and Lorn, which were terminated by the marriage of Colin. Second Lord Campbell of Lochow, and first Earl of Argyll. Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, at the close of the fifteenth century, with isabella Stewart, or Stuart, eldest daughter and hetress of John. Laird of Lorn. In consequence of this union he added to the arm of his ancestors the "galley," which still figures in the Campbell shield, and assumed the additional title of "Lord of Lorn." The Marquisate of Lorn was created in 1701 in favor of Archibald, tenth Earl and first Duke of Argyll, in recompense for his services to the new monarch in the troubled

tenth Earl and first Duke of Argyil, in recompense for his services to the new monarch in the troubled time immediately after the Revolution in 1688.

THE MARQUIS SPEAKING FOR THE BRIDE ELECT. The Marquis of Lorn presided a few weeks since at the annual dinner of the inverary Curling Club, of which his Lordship is patron. Upwards of thirty memb.rs were present at the dinner, which was bed in Inverary. The croupter, Sir George Home, proposed as a toast, "The Princess Louise." In responding, Lord Lorn said:—"I assure you the Princess looks forward with much delight to the time when she hopes to visit this part of the kingdom. In one of your recent matches between married men and bachelors my sympatales were entirely with the latter, and I was glad they were able to hold their own; but next year I hope to be on the other side, and that I shall not find myself the only one drafted into the opposite ranks."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE.

The marriage pledge having been formanly ratified the preparations for the solemnization of the ceremony, which had been going on privately for some time previously, received a very direct impetus under direction of the Queen, given after her return to Windsor Castle from the Isle of Wight. It was decided that the Princess Louise should be married in the Chapel Royal of St. George. Windsor. The decoration of a retiring room for the royal bridesmands, which has been erected at the westend of the south asise of the chapel, was commenced. The interior walls are richly decorated with choice fabrics and carpeted and suitably furnished for the occasion. Previous to the ceremony the bridesmadis will assemble within this legant little extemporized boudoir to await the coming of Princess Louise. The space in front of the cantar are covered with board and carpeted, thus forming a level platform for the purposes of the marriage and hiding the steps leading up to the altar.

Just outside the south door, as the visitor enters the cathedral, is the Bray chapel. This is a sort of acove, partly s

within this recess that the bridegroom and groomsmen will assemble previous to the hour fixed for the wedding.

The stone pavement of Cardinal Woisey's chapel, which has been converted into the Prince Consort's Memorial chapel, has been boarded over and carpeted by the Court upholsterer, and suitably furnished as a convenient retiring room for the ladies who will be present at the marriage.

A carpet, with crimson ground and black design, has been specially manufactured for use in the Albert Memorial chapel. With this the temporary wooden flooring, which has been placed over the stone flagging, will be covered.

Partitions, suitably and handsomely decorated, will divide the chapel into the bride's assembling and retiring rooms.

The preparations also comprise a canepy over the steps of the grand entrance at the west end leading to the nave of the royal chapel, opposite the Horseshoe cloisters; it will be fifty-three feet in length and sixteen feet wide, so that the royal carriages may drive under in case of rain falling.

On entering the chapel there is a temporary room erected on the right hand side for the special accommodation of her koyal Highness' bridesmaids, near the cenotaph erected by the nation to the memory of his consort, the Princess Charlotte, of Wales.

At the south entrance of the chapel, facing Henry Vill,'s gateway and the Castle guard rooms, another

mory of his consort, the Princess Charlotte, of Wales.

At the south entrance of the chapel, facing Henry VIII.'s gateway and the Castle guard rooms, another portice, fitty-three feet by sixteen feet, is placed similar to the one erected at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the convenience of the company who may be honored with an invitation to be present at the ceremony.

A gallery is built near the altar, between the Lincoin chapel and the altar immediately fronting her Majesty's private pews, for the accommodation of about one hundred of those personages connected with the Duke of Argyll's family.

The outside of the three porticos is covered with canvas and the inside lined with crimson cloth and decorated.

ROUTE OF THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

The line of the bridal procession from the Castle conderangle to the Chapel Royal will be by Castle hill to Castle street, under Henry VIII.'s gateway, passing of the Castle Guard quarters and the newly built thorseshoe cloisters to the grand entrance of St. George's chapel; in fact, the whole line of route will be precisely the same as that observed on the occasion of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

During the ceremony her Majesty the Queen will occupy the royal closet over the altar, as at the nuphasis of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Formerly the Queen, when desirous of visiting privately the services at St. George's, passed from the residence of the Hon, and Very Rev. Geraid Weilesey, Dean or Windsor, over the least of the

Wolsey chapet, to the east end of the cathedral, and so reached the royal closet in the chapet. Recently a suitable platform, defended by an iron railing, has been erected along the north side of the roof of the Wolsey chapet, so that her Majesty can pass from the deanery to the royal closet with the greatest privacy, and it is expected that this is the way by which she will proceed to the chapet to-day. There is also a communication between the Albert Memorial 'chapet, which will contain the bride's bouldoir, and the deanery.

The BRIDESMAIDS.

The following is a correct list of the ladies who have been chosen by the Queen and the bride elect to assist as bridesmaids to Princess Louise;—Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.

Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of rmonde. Lady Alice Fitzgeraid, daughter of the Marquis of

Lady Alice Fitzgeraid, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare. Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntiy. Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Sandwich.

Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Earl Russell.

Lady Agatha Russell, having just had an attack of scarlet fever, may not be able to attend.

THE LADIES' WEDDING DRESSES.

The wedding tollet of the Princess Louise is to be entirely of British manufacture—a white Irish popular dress, Honiton lace veil and trimmings and Balbriggan (Ireland) hostery. The exact dress to be worn by the eight noble bridesmaids as yet remains a secret. a secret.
Scotch plaids are, however, fashionable again, and the Campbell plaid over and above all the others, cela va sans dire, the manua for Scotch materials and ornaments is like to run wilder than

At a court just held by Queen Victoria at Buckat a court just near by Queen victoria at Buck-ingham Palace the Princess Louise wore a train of rich white silk trimmed with ruches of the same, and a tulle petticoat over glace, trimmed with bows of violet velvet. Heaudress, violet velvet, diamonds, feathers and veil, diamond ornaments and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S COSTUME.

It has been arranged that the Marquis of Lorne is to wear the full Highland costume. Several well known houses in Edinburg have been busily engaged in making for the "youthful Marquis" a magnificent specimen of the garb oi old Gaul. No stone ornaments are to be introduced. The mountings will entirely consist of gold richly chased, every piece of jewelry having engraved on it the arms of the noble house of Argyli.

RELIGION—OMENS.

RELIGION—OMENS.

It is commented on, and very extensively, that the Queen named a day in Lent for the wedding of her daughter. This choice has astonished Queen named a day in Lent for the wedding of her daughter. This choice has astonished many people, as Lent is not in the English Church a time for fes-tivity, and it is accounted unlucky to marry in the

It is alleged that two British noblemen—one of the highest rank, the other well known in political society, but neither holding official positions under gevernment—having had it intimated to them that they would receive the Queen's commands to be present at the marriage of the Princess, asked "her Majesty's gracious permission to be excused from attending a matrimonial least to be celebrated in

HE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT OF ENGLAND—FIVE MARRIAGES BETWEEN PRINCESSES AND SUBJECTS THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT OF ENGLAND—FIVE MARRIAGES BERWEEN PRINCESSES AND SUBJECTS PREVIOUSLY.

The union of British royalty with subjects of the crown has been declared illegal by law during one hundred years just past, unless the royal personage seeking to contract the union had received the sanction of the sovereign. This was stringently laid down in what is knewn as the Royal Marriage act (12 George III., chapterall), which was passed in 1772, at the instance of king George III., who was indignant at the marriage of his brother. Whilam Henry, Duke of Gioucester, in 1765, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the King by his marriage, in 1771, with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Catton Hall, Derbyshire. The late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in deflance of that enactment, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome, in April, 1793, and again at St. George's, Hanover square, after the publication of bans, on the 5th of December following. His Royal Highness, having been left a widower, married, secondly, Lady Cecilia Lettia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Artan, alterwards Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, is said to have contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the union. In the previous century King James II, had married as his first wife Lady Anne Hvde, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Clarenden, but previously to that time no member of the royal family of England, strictly speaking, had contracted a marriage with the subject since the reign of Henry VIII.

BRITISH PRINCESSES WHO HAVE MARRIED SUBJECTS

BRITISH PRINCESSES WHO HAVE MARRIED SUBJECTS of the crows.

English princesses have been instinctively obedicate to family law, and we do not flad an instance of a daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject later than the reign of Edward III., five centuries since. Marriages between princesses and subjects have occurred since, but at most in five cases, and all under peculiar circumstances, as follows:—

cases, and an under possess.

Iows:—
The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and widow of the King of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house, in Drury lane, she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles H.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely the circumstances of the marriage are extremely

royal control.

The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., took the opportunity, much to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Brandon, who was sent to band, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is

band, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious.

Henry VII. permitted three of the daughters of Edward IV. and sisters of his own Queen to marry the heads of the families of Howard, Courtenay and the now extinct Welles; but Henry VII. never fully recognized the legality of the royal title of his father-in-law. We must go back to Edward III. to find an instance of an oscupant of the throne bestowing a daughter upon a subject.

"When the mole shall reach the Mull; when the holly tree near Inversry shall be destroyel; when a road shall be made throughout the county; when bells shall ring from a rock in Loch Fyne; when strone Point, near inversry, shall be covered with wood, high enough to conceal an invading army.

holly tree near Inverary shall be destroje; when bells shall ring from a rock in Loch Fyne; when strone Point, near inverary, Shall be covered with wood, high enough to conceal an invading army, and when the Atlantic shall flow into Loch Fyne, then shall the Argyll Campbells be driven from Cantire, excepting so many of them as shall escape on a crooked and lame white horse."

So runs the ancient North British prophecy; and although its conclusion leaves a singular loophole of escape, yet this prophetic wish that was father to the thought has been so far fulfilled, that although the head of the Clan Campbell is the ruler over Cantire, yet it is also true that many properties in the peninsula, not so very long ago held by Campbellis, have passed into other hands, whose owners do not bear the old familiar name. There is still the Duke of Argyll, and Campbell of Stonefield, and Campbell of Kidalloig to represent the cau in Cantire; but Skipness, Saddell, Carradale, Machrihanisn, Barr Gien and Tangie Gien are no longer under the sway of a Campbell. Inverting the six clauses of the prophecy I may note the singular way in which each portion has already met with a partial or complete fulfilment according to popular bellef. That the Atlantic should flow into Loch Fyne may, perhaps, in a few more years be the case if the long contemplated ship canal across the narrow neck of the peninsula between East and West Loch Tarbert should Decarried out. The plantations have clothed Strone Point, the bells have rung from the Loch Fyne rock, which was quarried to make a belify for the church at Inverary and the high road has been made from Inverary to Campbeltown and from thence to Southend. Concerning the nolly, it is said that the gandfather of the public road, in order to avoid the necessity of catting down the tree, which still exists, although its roots are exposed and threatened by the tide. The holly is a tree that often attains to a considerable size in Argyleshre, where the leight of one specimen was found to be twenty-tir

his statement in a foot note:—"Sing writing the above the mole has advanced into theparish." He also says:—"it is a very singular circumstance in the natural history of the mole that intravels by the hills, and colonizes the sterile distriss before it attacks the cultivated land." I am mable to state whether the mole has reached the lighthouse extremity of the Mull; but it has spreaks or apidly in the peninsula that Mr. Alexander McPaul, of Drumgarve farm, near Campbeltown, in a letter dated early in April, 1863, wrote as follow:—"As a farmer I have been suffering for a number of years back from the effects of moles, mor particularly in new grass and turnip fields. No being aware of the extent of damage done by these creatures until recently, I lost no time in securing the services of Robert Walker, a mole-oather in the neighborhood. He came to my farm on the "th of March, and then left me for Mr. Clark's farh, Pangy; and during the week he was with me he estroyed with his traps 145 moles. On Mr. Clark's farm he destroyed 162 moles, nearly an equal number on Mr. John Eannatyne's farm, and severt on Mr. Watson's farm, at Drum, among which was a specimen of a white mole, the first that he had het with in an experience of fourteen years as a mol catcher."

But, though the moles may advance to the Moll, and the Atlantic may flow into LochFyne, that the Campbels should be driven out of a probecy that no would be the consummation of a probecy that no

Cantire tenant would desire so long as the clan supplies such excellent landlords as the late and present Duse of Argyll. Go where you will in Cantire, from 'tarbert to the Mull, you hear a good word for "the Duke." The statesman is there forgotten in the landlord, and political induence is exchanged for territorial. A position in the Cabinet is not half so tangible a rank to the Cantire Highlander as that derived from a pleasant combination of the lord-heutenancy and the chief proprietorship of the county. His Grace may be merely a Duke in the House of Lords; but at the Land's-end, and for "a far cry" throughout the Western Highlands, he is hailed as the Duke, the chief of the Clan Campbell, "Mac Callum More."

And so the people hope, for the Queen and for the Campbells, that the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne may be a happy one.

THREE ALIASES.

A Notorious Pickpocket Sentenced - A Heroic Woman on Her Muscle-Judge Bedford's Memory.

John McCarthy, alias Cockney Jack, alias John Macklin, was brought up before Judge Bedford yestorday in the Court of General Sessions charged with having picked the pocket of a lady at Hamil-ton ferry on the night of the 20th of February last. The complainant, who, in appearance, is evidently "from the country," and a capital subject for LIGHT FINGERED GENTRY, gave her evidence in a thoroughly characteristic manner, and excited roars of laughter by the quaint

way in which she told the story of her sufferings or board the ferryboat. She deposed that her name 37 Wolcott street, Brooklyn. On Saturday night, the 20th of February last, she said, she had the misfor TO BUY A BIT O' SOMETHING

at Washington Market. Returning home in the evening, two men, one of wnom was the prisoner "KEP' DODGING ME about at the gate leading to the ferry. Finding that

they impeded my progress I said, 'Now, you git out;

way and
THEY CONTINUED "TO DODGE."
The witness at this stage of her evidence grew cited, and, "fixing" McCarthy with a look of most lofty contempt, she continued to address jury without once relinquishing her gaze on isoner. 'Finding, gentlemen. that I couldn't get by.

prisoner.

"Finding, gentiemen. that I couldn't get by.
I SWRP' BY 'EM,
or, rather. I endeavored to do so; but as soon as I
did, your Honor," at once addressing Judge Bedford, "what do you think I finds in my pocket but
the hand of that man," tragically pointing her
iniger at the prisoner. "The worst of it was that
while he had his hand in my pocket it was
STUCK IN HIS OWN POCKET
at the same time. I found my purse in his hand,
quite open; but I naboed him before he got hold of
my \$6 50-my husband's hard earned money. He
says to me, when I caught the purse and told him
he was a dirty thief. "I'll have you arrested." I
says to him, 'You will, will you? You never will
leave this boat until I arrest you. With that he kept
pulling me, until he dragged me on board the ferryboat, where the horses were. When I got there a lot
of men gathered around me and knocked me down.
I stuck on to him all the time, and I never let him
go until I got an officer. I ran to him and pointed
out the prisoner as

I stuck on to him all the time, and I never let him go until I got an officer. I ran to him and pointed out the prisoner as THE MAN WHO ROBERD ME, about six yards off, and says I, "Don't arrest him unless you find a hole in his pocket." Turning full round to the jury, she summed up her narrative in the words, "An't that's the man that robbed me," Officer William McMillan, of the First precinct, deposed that the former witness pointed out McCarthy as the man who robbed her, and that when he was searched at the station house it was found that THE LINING OF HIS RIGHT HAND POCKET, through which the prosecutrix alleged that he had robbed her, was cut completely out. The prisoner, who was very well dressed and who appeared quite unconcerned during the proceedings, offered as his only defence the fact that he had not actually taken the purse from her pocket and that he had only attempted to commit the theft.

Counsel for the prisoner offered no defence, as the case was overwhelming against him, and the jury, after his Honor's charge, at once rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats.

THE COURT BOOM

was densely crowded during the trial of the prisoner by his "pais," who stood by him in full force, and who, were it not for the vigilance of the officers of the court, would, in all probability, have embraced a good chance to rescue their leader out of the clutches of the law. There was a great sensation when the jury rendered their verdict, and the army of roughs in the rear of the room were almost thunderstruck when Judge Bedford said he would sentence the prisoner on the spot, after the clerk asked the usual questions. At this juncture several of the "Dead Rabbit" crowd near the door rose to their feet as if to intimidate the Judge, who, not-mills and the selligerent exhibitions, in a firm voice delivered the following sentence: withstanding these beiligerent exhibitions, in a firm voice delivered the following sentence:—

Judge Beaford, in passing sentence, said:—John McCarthy, alias Cockney Jack, alias John Macklin, since my connection with the Court of General Sessions there never has been a man convicted whose past bears a worse record than yours. You were arrested in 1852 by Judge (then Captain) Dowling arrested in 1852 by Judge (then Captain) Dowling and Superintendent (then sergeant) Jourdan for picking pockets at the Crystal Palace Fair. In 1860 you were again arrested by Judge Dowling for picking a woman's pocket in Trinity church while she was attending her husband's funeral. In 1864 you fied to San Francisco, when you were again arrested by the Chief of Police for numerous offences, and thousands of dollars' worth of property were found secreted in your room. In 1863 you were arrested by Judge Dowling for robbling a man of \$1,300, but you managed to escape. You have been in State Prison and on the Island, and to-day you stand here as an escaped convict, and found guilty of larceny. The last time you were tried, which was in August, 1870, you tried to deceive the Court by making out you were deaf and dumb; but Judge Dowling at once recognized you and sent you to the Island. To-day I send you to the State Prison for the full term, five years.

THE FISHERY EXCITEMENT.

Fishing Interests Ninety Per Cent Belov Par-The Bay Men Excited-Delegations Going to Albany.

The excitement which prevailed in Suffolk county

for the past few weeks relative to the fishery laws is now more intense than ever. Two bills were pre now more intense than ever. Two bills we prepared, which simply transferred the monopoly. The first bill was to remove the restriction contained in chapter 567 of the laws of 1870, which prohibits the use of pounds, weirs or set nets, with meshes less than five inches in length, between March 15 and June 15. The bill was accompanied by a petition of severa 1 hundred citizens, and a bill virtually withdrawing Suffolk county from the provisions of 1870. But there were condicting interests, and Mr. Cannan received suggestions and bills from both parties. Section seven of the laws of 1870 was to be so amended that it should not apply to the sait waters lying easterly of the boundary line between Queens and Suffolk counties. The second bill would relieve the pound fishermen of the disability between March and June, and transfer the ban to the pursenet fishermen throughout the year.

FOUND FISHING

would be made legal in Suffolk county throughout the year, while purse-net fishing would be made illegal at all times of the year, except in the waters of Long Island Sound. On Saturday last, when the character of this proposed legislation became known, a strong feeling of indignation arose among the purse-net fishermen and they made a start for Cannan. The Green Point fishermen are willing to yield Peconic bay to the shore fishermen, but in Riverhead a different feeling prevails. They believe that the pared, which simply transferred the monopoly. The

SPRING FISHING IN PECONIC BAY SPRING FISHING IN PECONIC BAY
is a matter too serious to surrender thus easily, and
a petition with 400 signatures has been prepared in
opposition. This fight between the fishermen is very
bitter, one party trying to totally annihilate the
other and refusing to conciliate. It is thought it
will result in open rupture on the bays.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. TOUCHING THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:-

the Mayor:—
To the Honorable the Boars of Alderman:—
Gentlemen—Herewith please receive copy of a petition
presented to me by a large number (forty-four) of our mos
respectable citizens relative to the proposed increase of our
water supply. In the opinions expressed by those gentleme
I fully concur, and, therefore, respectfully request your hon
orable body is appoint a committee to confer with the Boar
of Water Commissioners and obtain their co-operation, in
order that the very reasonable request of the petitioners ma
be compiled with without any unnecessary delay, and, it
possible, quiet the grave doubts now pervading the community as to an immediate necessity for the large expenditurcontemplated, as well as the ultimate success of the proposed plan, if carried out, accomplishing the object in
tended. Very respectfully.

MARTIN KALBYLEISCH, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Water and The communication was referred to the Water and

The communication was reserved to the water and Drainage Committee.

A CHANGE FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The Board concluded to hire the building at the corner of Court and Livingston streets, owned by Mr. Felix Campbell, for a headquarters for the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn. They adopted a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter this contract with the owner at a rental of \$7,000 per annum.

per annum.

THE GAS DEPICIENCY.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Issuing of buds to the amount of \$127,000, to pay the deciency in the gas bills, the Legislature having passed an act to that effect.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Henderson Oxendine, a North Carolina Outlaw.

STARTLING MURDERS AND OUTRAGES

Immorality and Depravity of a Mongrel Settlement.

PARTIAL CONFESSION OF THE CRIMINAL

Repentance on the Scaffold-Paradise in Full View.

Scenes and Incidents at the Execution.

LUMBERTON, Robeson county, N. C., March 17, 1871. At last one, and the first, of the notorious gang

doodtnirsty outlaws who have infested this and the adjoining counties since the close of the war, has met his just doom. Henderson Oxendine, a mulatto, who would pass at any time for a white man, was executed here to-day for complicity in a large number of murders during the past three years; but the main one, and in which he was the principal, was the cold-blooded murder of a young man named Davis, of this county, about three months ago. To detail the atrocities and murders which have been if not months. They are commanded by a notorious desperado named Henry Berry Lowrey, who has long cheated the gallows of its just dues. Associated with Lowrey are two of his brothers and as many of the Oxendines as ringleaders of the gang which has long defied both the authority of the State and national governments. Their main force is variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred, all of whom find refuge when pursued and security against capture in the impenetrable recesses of a vast area of marsh, known as the "Big Black Swamp" in this and Bladen and adjoining county. Proclamations of outlawry and large offers of re wards, both by the county and State, have failed not only to effect the capture of the ringleaders, but they seem to have ma e them more daring and outrageous in their ommission of crime and atrocity. A company of United States troops sent here to protect the citizens and aid in the capture of the outlaws, was treated with the most per. ct contempt by the gang, to prove which they one light advanced on the United states camp, captured one of the sentinels, carried him off with his ammunition and accourrements, and murdered him. When their necessities de manded it they made an incursion on the planters in certain neighborhoods, and levied heavy contributions of both money and provisions after the fashion of an invading army, which the citizens willingly paid to be spared their lives. A rough estimate of the murders committed by the gang places the num ber at some twenty-five or thirty in the counties subject to their lawless raids and dominion. One of their favorite amusements was CUTTING OFF THE BARS

of citizens who evinced a disposition not to submit to their acts of tyranny and outrage. They used frequently and in open daylight to completely gut whole houses, tying the owners up at points from which they could conveniently witness the spolia tion and robbery of their houses; and in these raid

tion and robbery of their houses; and in these raids the

RAPE OF WHITE PEMALES

was not an uncommon event. So general and widespread was the terror created, notwithstanding the
efforts of the civil and military authorities to afford
protection, that this and Bladen counties were
rapidly becoming depopulated. As fast as the citizens could dispose of their property on any terms
that would enable them to leave the dangerous localities they did so, for lew knew when they retired
that the rising sun would not find them and their
families mangled corpses, victims of Lowrey and his

MONGREL HORDE

of negroes. It is hard to conceive of a more despicable and desparate set of semi-civilized flends
than these outlaws are. A majority of them hall
from a place in this county, known by the unique
name of "Scuffletown," which, from all the information I can glean, is a den of the most depraved
and immoral creatures on the Continent, where miscegenation is the rule and "it is a wise child that
knows its own father." Negroes, murattoes, halfbreed Indians and some whites, the latter mostly
lewd women, congregated here, and live in a state
of semi-barbarism, and from this tribe most of the
desperadoes who have kept this section of country in
such a constant state of terror and alarm came. On
numerous occasions large bands of citizens were
formed to

HUNT DOWN

the gang, and even the services of bloodhounds.

numerous occasions large bands of citizens were formed to

HUNT DOWN
the gang, and even the services of bloedhounds, so useful in the days of siavery, were brought into requisition, but they always signally failed, and the outlaws; by a superior knowledge of the swamps, successfully cluded pursuit. It has recently been disclosed by one of them who was captured that their great stronghold and headquarters was on an island in the great swamp, which could only be approached by a narrow path or causeway known only to themselves, and which could be successfully defended by a few against a large and superior force. On this island they have huts erected, which are furnished with the stolen property of many residences and are fitted up with all the domestic appliances necessary to rustic ease and comfort. Here they kept their arms, a regular supply of ammunition, and supplies sufficient to last them for a considerable period in case of a prolonged attack or siege. Among the NOTED MUNDERS.

arms, a regular supply of ammunition, and supplies sufficient to last them for a considerable period in case of a prolonged attack or siege. Among the NOTED MURDERS perpetrated by the gang in this county are the following:—The McLeod murder, the murder of a man named Norment, the murder of ex-Sheriff king, the murder of Make Sanderson, the murder of Edward Nicholas, the killing of Tom Tayler, Ben, Bertha, Brant, Harris, Saunders and the victim Stephen Davis, for whose murder Henry Oxendine to-day suffered death. This was one of their latest bloody deeds, which occurred some three months ago. A party of determined young men, Davis being one of them, went in pursuit of a portion of the gang, with the determination, if possible, of capturing them Davis do not the swamp, near the house of one of the gang where they had been for a few days, and the outlaws at once showed fight, as was their custom wheaver approached by any body of men, knowing that large rewards had been offered for the arrest of each of them. The pursuing party commanded them in the name of the Governor, and by authority of the law they had so often violated, to surrender themselves as prisoners. They replied to this civil summons by a defiant yell, which was soon followed by a voiley. Quite a skirmish ensued, in which the young man Davis was shot, and some of the outlaws were also wounded, after which the whites, with the exception of Davis, fied, leaving him in the hands of the murderous gang. It was soon afterwards ascertained that Davis had only been wounded at the first irre, and that he was brutally murdered by the gang, and principally by the fiend Oxendine. All attempts to capture him failed until about a month ago, when he was captured with another of his gang and securely lodged in jail. To prevent escape his trial was had at the earliest day. He was found the his capital was had at the earliest day. He was heard

he didn't kill him.

BEFORE GOD

I was not at the King murder—have never heard
Henry Berry or any of them say who did kill King.
Have heard Henry Berry or George Applewhite say
that ne thought John Dial was paid to swear as
he did. John Dial was in the gang before we were
curinteed in August 1869.

he did. John Dial was in the gang before we were captured in August 1869.

Tom Lowrey was not in the Davis fight. That is 80—and I say it is so, as I expect soon io meet my 6 od. There were there Henry Berry, Boss, Steph Seorge and myself—that was the crowd. We had just been at George Applewhite's enting our dinner and drinking; we were not in the habit of going there to eat, but we did that day; did not keep a guard outside, while we were cating. We knew they were hunting for us, but did not know they were on that side of the creek. If they had come up a little sooner they would have found us in the house. We were all wounded in the fight but Henry Berry. I was shot in the arm. Steph and George cach in the add,

and Boss right in the forehead, the ball glancing

Henry Berry THE TAYL. IN MURDEN.

Henry Berry THE TAYL. Boss were the men that killed John Tay Steph and Boss were the men that killed John Tay Steph and Boss were the men that killed John Tay Steph and Boss were the men Lowrey. Or Steph. or Some of Inm.—John take old Taylor Or. I heak, "I have been during take the Henry Berry and he be d—d if the during tay and the selection of the control of the top the control of the control and ere another moment clapsed there was a shar

and ere another moment elapsed there was a sharp CLICK OF A HATTHET, a dull noise of the rope running through the pulley, the creaking of the trap, and Oxendine was swinging m mid-air. The neck was broken by the fall, and, with the exception of a few convulsive twitchings of the lower limbs, that were scarcely perceptible, the body never moved. In a few moments life was pronounced extinct, and after hanging sixteen minutes it was cut down and delivered to the anilicted mother of the outlaw for interment. The crowd hung around the scene of the catastrophe for a considerable time afterwards, and, indeed, seemed rejuctant to leave when they did begin to disperse.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

The following is a copy of the protest against the Pneumatic Tunnel bill, which has been extensively signed, and which will go before the Legislature at an early date. It presents strong arguments against the underground railroad:—

the underground railroad:—

To the Legislature of the State of New York:—
The undersigned, owners or occupants of property on Broadway, in the city of New York, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the bill known as the amendment to the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, but which is in fact a bill for digging up Broadway and making therein an underground railroad, thirty-one feet in width and eighteen feet in neight, for the running of two or more passenger trains or cars. In carrying out this scheme there is scarcely a building on Broadway which would not be materially damaged, if not destroyed, while the running of passenger trains of cars propelled by heavy locomotives on the tracks proposed in such close proximity to the buildings would, in the opinion of the undersigned, crack and injure every large store or warehouse on the street which might escape serious injury during the construction of the tunnel. Also the bill, as proposed, provides no protection whatever to the property which will be injuriously affected by it.

The clause directing the filing of a bond for

whatever to the property which will be injuriously affected by it.

The cleause directing the filing of a bond for \$200,000 as a provision for these damages is so extremely small that it may be said to amount to nothing, as many hundreds of buildings on the street would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be injured to an amount greater than the entire bond.

The company itself affords no protection, as no capital, or, at least, if any, a mere nominal one, is the only security offered for the immense injuries the building of such a tunnel in Breadway would produce.

Hesides, although the bill appoints as commissioners two highly respectable engineers, who will in part oversee the work in conjunction with one to be appeinted by the Department of Public Works, yet a careful reading will show that they have no control or authority in the matter, and that an irresponsible company may proceed at pleasure with the construction of the tunnel and the digging out of Broadway.

sponsine company may proceed at pleasare with the construction of the tunnel and the digging out of Broadway.

The bull, as it passed the House of Assembly, authorized the taking of private property on any part of the line for depots and buildings without the consent of the owner, the value to be ascertained by commissioners to be appointed by a Court of Record—a power which exposes all property atong the line to the chance of selection and appropriation through the forms of law, greatly to the injury of owners, amounting to a serious invasion of the rights of property.

The amendment that public parks and places may not be sold or given away, added in the Assembly, leaves them still subject to be leased for an indefinite term of years.

Many other objections are apparent on the face of the bill. It abounds in imperfactions, and throughout there is no responsibility presented for the great amount of damages and injuries to property it will cause if carried into effect.

We carnestly, therefore, remonstrate against its passage of becoming a law.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Fire in Brooklyn-Loss About Forty Thousand

Fire in Brooklyn—Loss About Forty Thousand Boldars.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the storehense of the New York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company. The waveniman on the premises gave the alarm as soon as he discovered the flames, but the firemen did not reach the place in time to check their progress, and the building was demoished. The loss on stock was about \$50,000; insured for \$25,000. Loss on the building, \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire originated from spoutaneous combustion.

The stable of Charles Deains, at the corner of Love lane and College place, took fire at three o'clock yesterday afternoon and caused a damage of \$2,500. Insured in the Security and Manhattan lasurance Companies.